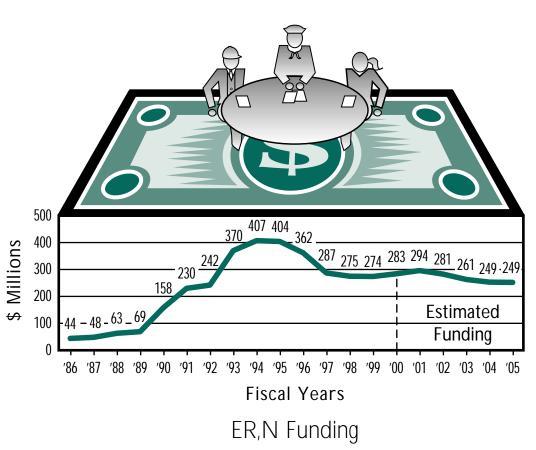
## **CHAPTER 4**

# Funding and Program Status

This chapter presents statistical information for the Environmental Restoration Program. Graphs are intended to show a concise summary of the DON's cleanup efforts.

# Funding History

The Department of Navy works with two funding sources Environmental Restoration, Navy (ER,N) and Base Realignment and Closure Act (BRAC) funds. The ER,N account funds cleanup actions at operating installations. The BRAC funds cleanup activities at bases that are slated for closure and reuse. Funding for DON cleanup projects at active bases dropped from \$407 million in FY94 to a current budget of \$294 million for FY01.

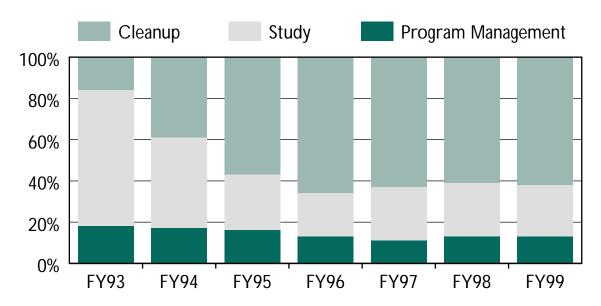


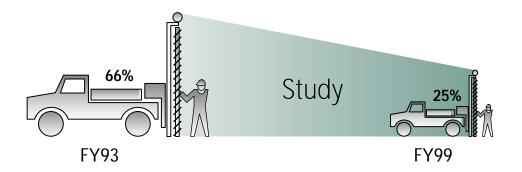


## How ER,N Funds Were Spent

During the program's early years, DON spent most of its cleanup budget on studies because it was necessary to locate potential sites and determine the levels of contamination. While studies continue today, DON has placed an increasing emphasis on actual cleanup in recent years.

During FY93 only 18% of funds were devoted to cleanup, but in FY99 that number increased to 62%. Since FY96, the DON goal has been to maintain a minimum of 60% expenditures on cleanup. Unless unforeseen circumstances demand otherwise, the Navy will maintain this goal for cleanup expenditure through the remainder of the program.





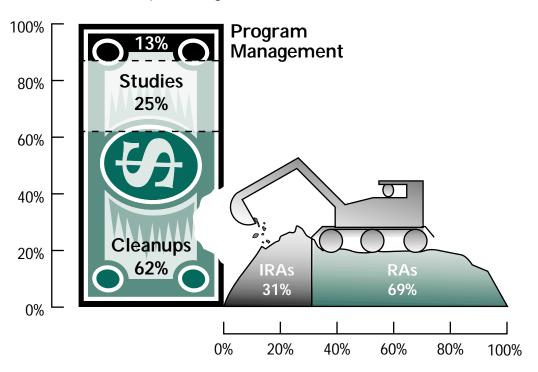


# Fiscal Year '99 Spending

A closer look at FY99 ER,N spending shows the division between studies, cleanup, and program management costs. Cleanup can be further divided into Remedial Actions (RAs) and Interim Remedial Actions (IRAs). RAs are final cleanup solutions, after which no further cleanup is needed at a site. IRAs are quick response actions that stabilize a site or remove contamination sources, generally during the study phase.

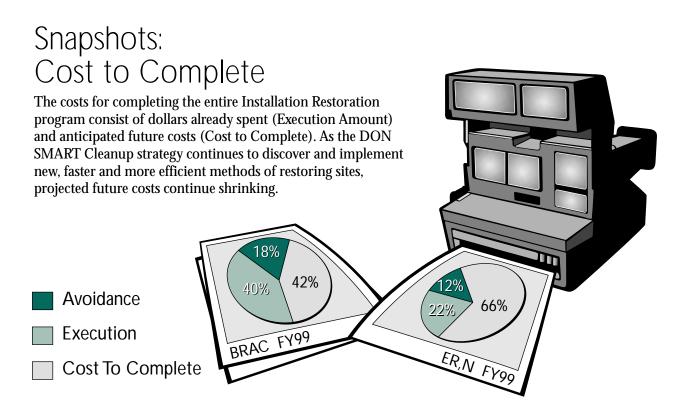
The DON has increased use of IRAs and removal actions in recent years to protect human health and the environment, accomplish cleanups quickly, and reduce risks and study costs. IRAs often become final remedial solutions once further confirmation studies are complete. In FY99, IRAs represented approximately 31% of cleanup dollars spent.

## FY99 ER,N Spending



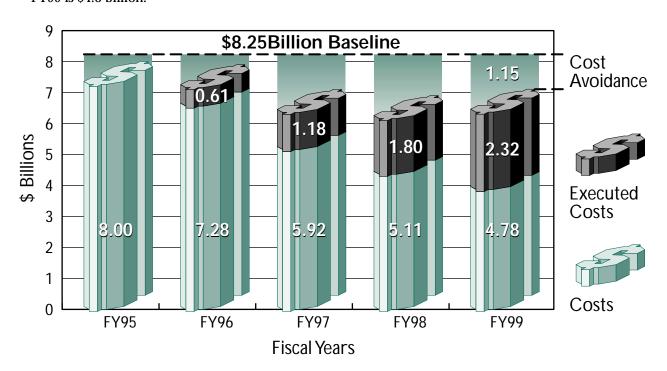
FY99 ER,N Cleanup Spending





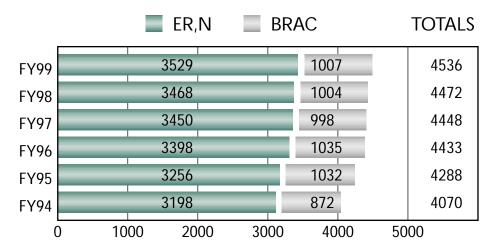
## Cost Avoidance

Using the FY95 "cost to complete" figure with the increase in new site requirements as a baseline, SMART cleanup reduced overall program cost by \$1.1 billion, a savings of 12%. The DON spends part of the total estimated cost to complete during each fiscal year. The cumulative executed (spent) dollars are shown as a portion of the total program estimated "cost to complete" in FY96-FY99 for comparison to the FY95 baseline plus new site requirements. The remaining cost to complete cleanup at all bases at the end of FY99 is \$4.8 billion.



## Site Status: Number of Sites

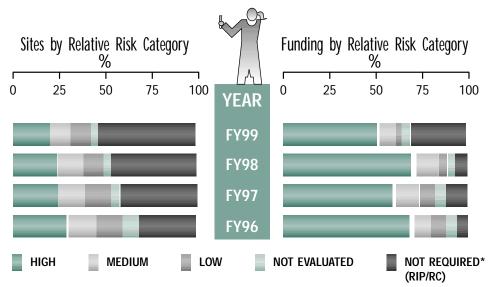
In the early years, the program grew quickly as new sites were identified. The total number of sites has stabilized as fewer and fewer new sites are discovered each year. Since FY95 the number of sites has grown from 4,288 to 4,536. This is an overall site growth of 5.8%.



# Addressing Relative Risk

DON uses the Department of Defense's Relative Risk Site Evaluation Model to rank and prioritize ER,N and BRAC sites. Sites are ranked as high, medium or low relative risk based on the model. Sites with insufficient data are classified as "not evaluated" (NE). Sites that have response complete or a final remedy in place and operational are classified as "ranking not required" (NR).\*

The Environmental Restoration Program requires that high ranked sites receive priority for funding. In FY99, 20% of the sites had a high relative risk ranking and received 52% of the funding.

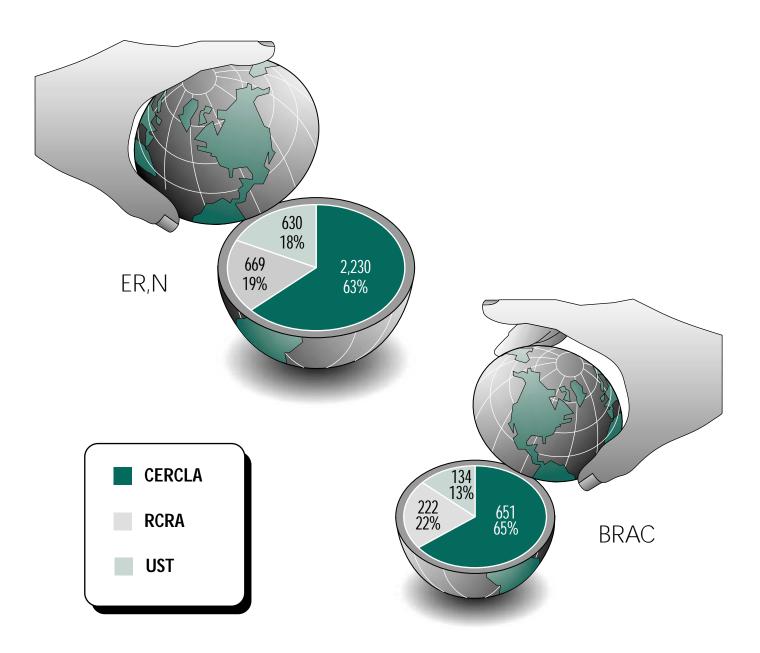




# Sites by Regulatory Regime

There were 4,536 sites in DON's cleanup program at the end of FY99. These included 3,529 ER,N sites and 1,007 BRAC sites. The three regulatory regimes that govern cleanups are the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and the underground storage tank (UST) component of RCRA.

For both ER,N and BRAC sites, approximately two-thirds are under CERCLA.



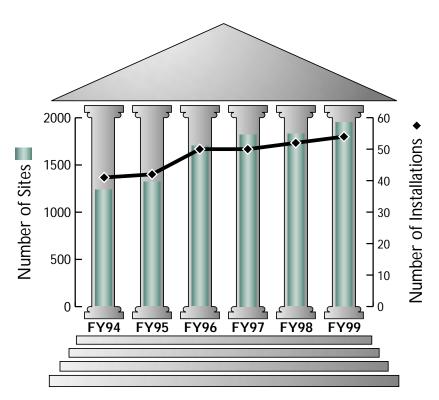
## Site Status: National Priority List Sites

The EPA's National Priorities List (NPL) identifies, prioritizes and informs the public of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites (listings) that warrant further investigation to determine if they pose a risk to human health or the environment. The EPA's goals are to address the worst listings first and make these areas safe by immediately controlling acute threats.

As of 30 September 1999, there were 1,266 total listings on the NPL, both proposed and final, of which 49, were for the Department of the Navy (DON). The status of EPA listings can be found in the table below.

Status	DON	All Other	General (private)	TOTAL
listings	listings	Federal listings	listings	
Proposed	0	6	35	41
Final	49	109	1,067	1,225
TOTAL	49	115	1,102	1,266

At the end of fiscal year 1999, the 49 DON NPL listings cover 1,952 DON-designated sites as presented in this book. Like the total number of DON sites, the number of DON NPL sites is stabilizing as the extent of site contamination becomes better understood. During FY99, three DON installations were finalized as NPL listings, Alameda Naval Air Station, Norfolk Naval Shipyard, and Little Creek Naval Amphibious Base.

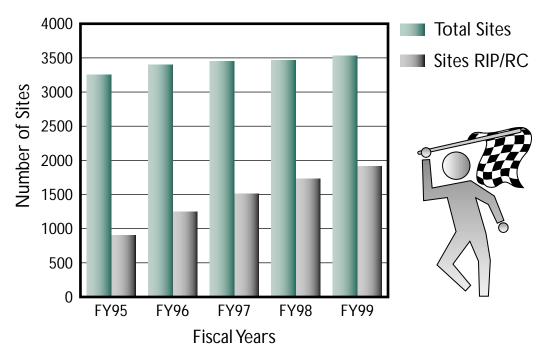


Number of DON NPL Sites & NPL Installations

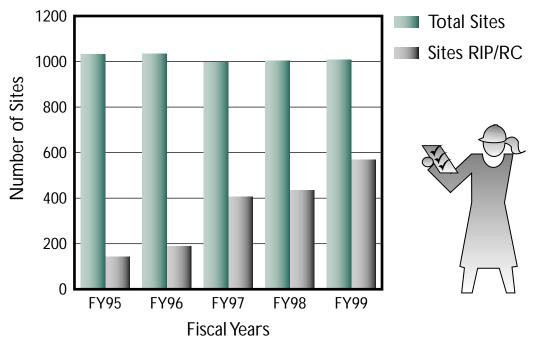


## Completed Actions

When all restoration activities at an installation are accomplished, the site is considered a "completed action." By the end of FY99, a combined total of 1,700 responses were complete at ER,N and BRAC sites. The current total of 4,536 sites places DON cleanup progress near the 50% mark for total restoration. Much work remains, but the program's goal of 100% completion by 2014 is in sight.



ER,N Sites with Completed Actions

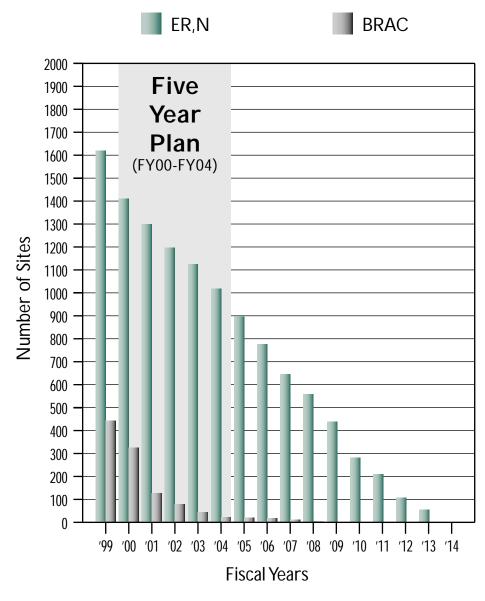


BRAC Sites with Completed Actions

## Status of ER,N and BRAC Sites

As of 30 September 1999, there were 4,536 sites in the cleanup program (3,529 ER,N sites and 1,007 BRAC sites). Over the next five years (FY2000-FY2004) the goal is to complete cleanup actions and achieve response complete (RC) or remedy in place (RIP) at 3,494 of those sites. The goal of the DON's environmental restoration program is to have RC or RIP at all sites by the end of FY2014.

As illustrated in the chart below, at the end of FY99 there were 1,620 ER,N sites and 443 BRAC sites with cleanup actions yet to be completed. The goal is to have only 1,042 sites (1,019 ER,N and 23 BRAC) in the cleanup phases at the end of FY2004. All BRAC sites will have either RC or RIP by the end of FY2008 and all ER,N sites by the end of FY2014.



Sites with Cleanup Actions Remaining



## Installations With Response Actions Complete

#### **BRAC**

Charleston FMWTC
Charleston NRC

Chase Field NAS

FISC Oakland

New York NS Ft. Wadsworth

Oakland NMC

Philadelphia NH

Puget Sound NS

Salton Sea Test Range

## ER,N (Active)

Arlington HQ

Atlanta NMCRC

**Baltimore NRC** 

Billings NMCRC

Binghamton NRC

**Broken Arrow NMCRC** 

**Butte NRF** 

Cheltenham NCTC

Chesapeake Bay Det NRL

Corona NOC NWAD

Dam Neck FCTC

Fishers Island NUSC

Floyd Bennett Field NMCRC

Guam RDC

Jacksonville FISC

**Knoxville NMCRC** 

Lincoln NRC

Portland NMCRC

Puget Sound NH

Bremerton

Quincy NRC

San Diego NMC

San Juan SUPSHIP

Sentinel NCCOSC

St. Inigoes NCCOSC NISE

St. Paul NIROP

